

ASBESTOS

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in the World*

Vol. 9

AUGUST 1927

No. 2



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... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER

EDITOR

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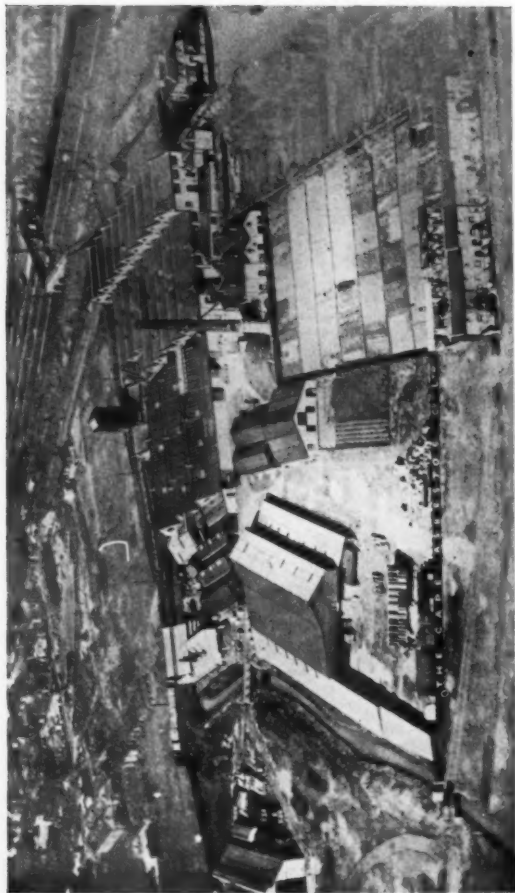
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August 1927

Page One

ASBESTOS



*Aerial View of the Barking Works (Essex, England), Cape Asbestos Company, Limited,
the pioneer and largest user of Crocidolite (Blue) Asbestos in the World.*

— A S B E S T O S —

Selecting an Insulation to Suit the Requirement

BY H. C. CHARLES

When considering an insulating material for a given installation the surface facts must be known.

The first of these facts is the temperature at which the material must perform its most efficient service. If the proposition is confined to the insulation of steam pipes or steam chests the maximum temperature to which the insulation will be subjected is readily determined from a steam table. In other words the maximum temperature which may be encountered is readily determined. There are numerous installations, however, in which the maximum temperature depends to a considerable extent upon the intelligent operation and carefulness of supervision. An example falling in this class is industrial furnaces. Of industrial furnaces we could name a large number, among which would be found bake ovens for various purposes from bread to enameling.

The application of pyrometers on such ovens is a good thing, pyrometric control is better; however, there are fuels which are not readily adaptable to such automatic control. Then the human element must be relied upon and the temperature indicating instruments become nothing more than a good check on the fireman. The established maximum temperature may be upset almost any day or hour and in case an insulation is used which is not initially designed for the temperature reached, some difficulties and perhaps loss will be encountered. It would be splendid indeed if temperature could be controlled in all cases. Obviously, the engineer must do the next best thing, that is, select an insulation which will provide a good margin of safety in the matter of temperature. It is also apparent that he can go wrong in the matter of safety factors. For example a sea captain does not carry several ships on the voyage in order to insure the safety of his cargo and crew.

The next point of consideration is the proximity of the

— A S B E S T O S —

insulation to the flame. An insulation is not a refractory. If it were a refractory it would be only a moderate insulator. The insulation must therefore be applied where it is going to be protected more or less from the direct flame. A refractory perhaps should be used where the flame may come in contact with the wall as for example in electric, gas or oil fired baking ovens. However, higher up in the oven proper where the temperature or combustion has been diluted and the resulting temperature is low, say around 600 degrees or less, the refractory may be dispensed with and the insulation, in some cases, be left with an open surface. It is well to remember, however, that some insulations dust when subjected to the wiping action of hot gases making it imperative to protect the surface with metal or other material.

It would be just as wrong to select an insulation that will stand a temperature of 1000 degrees for a place where the maximum temperature will be around 500 degrees as would the reverse procedure. Likewise it would be wrong to select an insulation that is prone to dust off and break down when subjected to the direct washing action of the gases in case some auxiliary covering cannot be used.

A third point is concerned with the purpose of the insulation, the product derived from the use of the equipment. For example, an insulating material that will dust off would not serve in a japaning oven, an enameling oven or paint drying oven unless some steps were taken to prevent the dust from coming into contact with the product. This consideration has in a number of cases eliminated the insulation entirely. Let us see what happens when we eliminate insulation where its use would be warranted. First, we eliminate a possible fuel economy. It goes without question that heat lost thru the walls of ovens and furnaces is a direct loss and represents so much fuel. Second, we eliminate the possibility of obtaining a uniform temperature within the oven, that is, a constant furnace temperature. In many operations this is a very important matter and spells the difference between a uniform and a non-uniform product. It also cuts down the capacity of a

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Carey

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Waterproofing
Asphalt and Tarred Felts
Waterproof Insulating Paper
Roof Paints
Asbestos Roof Cements
Asphalt Pitch

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

— A S B E S T O S —

given furnace or oven. The operation of the furnace or oven will vary more or less with the room conditions and therefore weather conditions. Third, it results in a loss of time in bringing an oven or furnace up to a given temperature. This spells another loss of capacity. Fourth, the room temperature is affected and therefore the efficiency of workmen near the installation is impaired. How often we hear a complaint during the hot summer days about a furnace or oven that has not been insulated. Even during the winter those working close to the piece of equipment find it uncomfortable.

An incident occurred in a certain shop which illustrates how some executives attempt to control their workroom temperatures and incidentally how easy it is to go wrong in the matter of insulation. A certain furnace was throwing out a lot of heat. A plastic insulating material was applied to the exterior of the furnace. The next thing that happened was the melting down of the refractory. A separate sheet of insulating material placed about the furnace and a few inches away from the furnace wall proper would have proved both effective and serviceable. For example, a one inch asbestos sheet could have been placed about that furnace at a distance of say an inch from the exterior brick wall and this would have been effective in maintaining the lower room temperature.

Mechanical strength is an important matter in the selection of an insulation. The argument is often advanced that strength can be given in various methods of design as for example, incasing the insulating material in metal. This is true only within certain limits. An insulation used vertically must possess sufficient strength to stand up even between the retaining sheets. It must not settle down to any extent and thereby leave a void at the top and in settling bulge the sheets which are often insufficiently braced by suitable ties. This matter of settling is often due to vibration in the structure and often eliminates the possible use of a packing which depends upon the looseness of the packing for its insulating characteristics. For example a door that is slammed shut, lowered with a bang or raised with equal force. Such articles are invariably left over to the ordinary shop

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Johns- Manville

CORPORATION

■

— A S B E S T O S —

man to manipulate and not always with care. An insulation that cracks, spalls, or reduces to powder form when subjected to vibration is obviously limited to structures where vibration and rough handling are more apt to be absent.

Another point to be considered is the structural features. In some structures slabs of insulation of quite large dimensions can be used and should be used wherever permissible as it eliminates a large number of joints. Every joint presents some difficulties—it must be cemented or otherwise made as thoroly insulating as the solid material. This same reasoning leads us to believe that the easier an insulation material can be cut, and formed into various shapes and adapted to fit closely to various contours, the more thoroly will the completed job be insulated. Some insulation is hard to cut in the first place and in the second place hard on the cutting tools. Where much shaping must be done in the field it will pay to consider an insulation that can be cut easily and with a low tool charge.

Some Asbestos firms make it a habit to send "ASBESTOS" at least one, and sometimes two or three news items about their company and its doings, each month. If you want a little free advertising, this is an excellent way to get it.

WANTED

3 experienced salesmen for line of Asbestos Packings, Textiles and Brake Linings, one salesman each for resident headquarters at Cleveland or Pittsburg; Birmingham or Atlanta; and Dallas or Fort Worth Drawing account basis for partial or complete time. Send complete qualifications, including age, experience, nationality, and fraternal and religious affiliations as well as last employer. All replies will be received in strict confidence by established million dollar corporation.

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— A S B E S T O S —

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Company**

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**Bell
Asbestos Mines**

Miners and Shippers of

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CRUDES and FIBRES**

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— A S B E S T O S —

FACT AND FANCY

The Presidential Campaign and Business.

The startling announcement of President Coolidge that he will not accept the candidacy for re-election, has naturally given rise to many conjectures on the part of business men as to the future of business during the coming administration.

It has been generally conceded that President Coolidge would be nominated and his election reasonably certain. While many are tempted to construe the wording of the President's message as meaning that he would run if "called" and he rather looked for a call, the majority seem to believe that the message was sincerely given and that the President will not run again.

The field of candidates with Coolidge eliminated is large, but it is worthy of note that of the leaders, all are reasonably acceptable to the conservative thinker and with any one of them in the chair, industry and commerce can look forward to a "middle of the road" course.

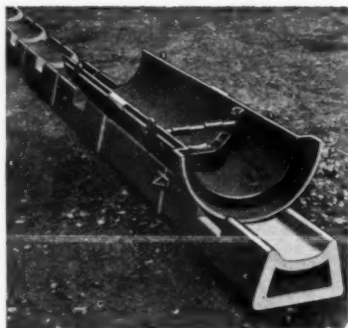
Indications seem to point to an organization on the part of Secretary of Commerce Hoover well equipped to make a strong fight. In addition to his reputation for doing big things in a big way, his more recent activities in flood relief in the South have gained him favorable support.

Vice President Dawes is a strong contender for more reasons than his ability to take a trout on a fly.

Hughes and Lowden still loom strong on the horizon and Speaker Longworth is no mean contender. Not the least of the Longworth strength lies in the campaigning of Mrs. Longworth. Much of the aggressive political ability of her father was inherited by Alice Roosevelt.

Altogether the record of the Republican Party in the last four years seems to give assurance of its continuance in power and with anyone of the five candidates mentioned as leader of the party, a continued period of prosperous business may be expected.

More than Strong Enough



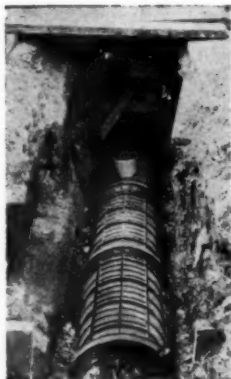
The illustration at the left shows the bottom half of Ric-wiL Cast Iron Conduit in place on heavy duty base drain. The multiple pipe support does **not** rest on the conduit, but is wedged between two sections of base drains. Supports conduit sections and base drain all interlock to form a compact, solid, water-tight, effective job.

THE best pipe covering made will not maintain its efficiency if it isn't kept dry. That means it must be in a conduit strong enough to stand up under severe load conditions.

For pipes running under railroad tracks, heavily travelled streets and other abnormal loads, use Cast Iron Ric-wiL Conduit. It is more than strong enough for any condition likely to be met and has the exclusive interlocking water-tight features of regular tile Ric-wiL. It keeps your insulation dry permanently.

Write for detailed information.

The Ric-wiL Company
15 Union Tr Bldg, Cleveland, O.



RIC-wiL
UNDERGROUND CONDUIT

An installation of Cast Iron Ric-wiL Conduit under a cross street. This type fits perfectly into regular Ric-wiL tile conduit.

— A S B E S T O S —

To Save the Trees.

As many of our readers know, the Capitol City, Washington, has a great many of its streets and avenues bordered by beautiful trees.

Not long ago, in repairing one of these shaded streets, it was found that the heat and gases escaping from the large asphalt heater (used to lay sheet asphalt by the heater method) were causing damage to the foliage, the gases and heat rising constantly to the branches above it.

The Engineer in charge of the work withdrew the heater from service until some method could be devised to protect the trees from further damage. Now it has been put into service again, having been provided with a steel hood, lined with asbestos, this placed over the combustion chamber to keep the heat and gases from rising.

Newspaper Publicity.

Quite a bit of publicity is being given by various newspapers to "Newtile," the asbestos sheet tiling made in various finishes for interior work.

Such publicity is evidently inspired by the manufacturers or sales agents, and is quite worth while.

News articles of this sort are often welcomed by the newspapers especially those in small towns, as they serve as fill-ins when current news runs short.

Asbestos Contractors should especially welcome these little items about the various products they handle, and have their home newspapers run short articles of this sort as often as possible. The article itself is a simple matter to obtain, almost any manufacturer being willing to supply as many as needed.

Geological Peculiarities of Georgia Asbestos.

The true history of the formation of Georgia Asbestos would undoubtedly be of very great interest were it possible to obtain such a history. As a matter of fact the processes of formation can only be guessed at by noting the results.

Amphibole Asbestos found in Georgia varies greatly in quality and color. In quality it runs from non-fibrous "mother rock" to the completely weathered, disintegrated ore; it varies greatly in talc and iron content, and,

— A S B E S T O S —

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REGAL ASBESTOS MINES, Inc.

Producers of

Arizona Asbestos

European Head Office

**Merckhof
HAMBURG
Germany**

IMPORT

EXPORT

— A S B E S T O S —

in color from a white to a reddish brown. The predominating color is buff, light to dark.

In respect to quality, the variations result from the weathering process.

The "mother rock" (Dr. Glenn's designation) is of volcanic origin and in the course of thousands of years it undergoes change, and, unexplainedly, the changes may result in serpentine, chlorite, talc or asbestos.

Often the same deposit will show in combination asbestos and talc, asbestos and chlorite, etc. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the owner of the Hollywood Asbestos Mines to determine the quality of asbestos deposits and the causes for the variations in quality and color, as well as determining quality, which cannot be done from surface indications.

Asbestos deposits are found alongside of deposits of Mica, Quartz, Feldspar and Kaolin. At Hollywood there are several hundred thousands of tons, in juxtaposition, of Asbestos, Mica (muscovite), Kaolin (high grade china clay) Feldspar and Quartz, all of marketable quality and quantity.

The Hollywood Asbestos Mines are making exhaustive tests and experiments to determine the best methods for separation of asbestos fibre from grit and other foreign matter.

The Business Library.

Our New York readers will be interested to know that The Business Library has been established with headquarters at Bush Terminal Sales Building, 130 W. 42nd Street, New York City.

This Library contains Business Papers, Manufacturers Catalogs, Trade Directories, etc., and furnishes information to Buyers, domestic and foreign, resident or visiting New York, this being a non-profit service.

Manufacturers are requested to mail their catalogs, booklets, etc., descriptive of their products to the Business Library at the address given, without delay.

Looks like a real service—we hope you will help make it worthwhile.

Asbestos Corporation Limited



*The Largest Producers of
Raw Asbestos in the World*

CRUDES	MILL BOARD STOCKS
SPINNING FIBRES	CEMENT STOCKS
SHINGLE STOCKS	SHORTS
PAPER STOCKS	FLOATS



Owning and Operating

— Mines —

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Beaver Mines	Consolidated Mines
B. C. Mines	Federal Mines
Fraser Mines	Maple Leaf Mines
Asbestos Mines, East Broughton	
Asbestos Fibre Mines, Black Lake	
Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Mines	

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THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

The Distribution of Asbestos *

As Affected by Varying Conditions

The distribution (or perhaps a better word is consumption) of asbestos at different periods of the year depends upon so many factors that it is a very difficult task to consider them logically.

In the first place, climatic conditions affect considerably the quantity of material produced, and do not at once jump to the conclusion that this applies to Canadian material alone. True it is that Canada's long and severe winters must be taken into consideration but other countries also have handicaps in the way of climatic conditions. For instance South Africa has intense heat to contend with—in Shabanie, which is in the torrid zone, the weather is always hot, their winter being about comparable to a hot summer in the southern part of the United States. The rainy season also affects the mining itself, in some of the mines long drainage tunnels have been driven some thousands of feet for the purpose of draining the mine water into the river. Also it is almost impossible to make shipments from some of the African fields during the rainy season, owing to the bad state of the roads.

In Cyprus during the winter months, generally from about November to March or April, raw material cannot be produced owing to the fact that the mine is about 4000 feet above sea-level, the quarries are covered with snow during these months and there is generally a heavy rainfall, and even if any asbestos was quarried it would be too wet to be milled, with not enough sunshine to dry it. Much the same conditions exist in the Italian Asbestos fields.

In Russia the variance in production of asbestos during different seasons of the year depends partly on climatic conditions, and also on the habits of the people which in turn result from climatic conditions, as well as political ones. In most countries where asbestos is found, the mining is done by regular "miners," that is men who make it their business to mine asbestos all the year round, generally loafing when because of bad weather or extreme heat or

* The Fourth Article of this Series.

— A S B E S T O S —

ASBESTOS

Canadian Crude

Russian

White Rhodesian

Yellow or Blue

South African

ASBESTOS LIMITED

8 West 40th Street

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New York City

Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

— A S B E S T O S —

cold, mining is impossible. But in Russia, where it is hard enough to make a living of any kind, the people are compelled to raise their eatables else they would starve. For this reason those who mine asbestos, most of them at least, have little farms and during the short summer season they must tend these little farms or run the risk of starvation when the winter comes. In extreme winter, the weather conditions are as bad, probably worse, than in Canada, and it is therefore hardly possible to work the asbestos mines during that season. All of which results in two mining seasons in Russia—what we would call spring and fall. The first extends from April 15th to July 15th, and the second from September 1st to December 1st, altho the height of production really lasts but three months altogether—from May 15th to July 15th and from September 1st to October 1st.

The farmers must, during the summer season, from July 15th to September 1st, work their farms, many of them living fifteen miles or more from the mines. (Our readers must remember that Russia is a great deal different from America where many of the most humble laborers have their "flivvers." In Russia the fifteen miles must be travelled by foot, or, at best, by horse and cart.

So much for variance of distribution from climatic conditions.

Demand, and in the last instance, seasonal demand of various commodities manufactured from Asbestos Products, plays a large part in the seasonal variation in distribution of asbestos crudes and fibres.

Textiles in general are used most extensively by large industrial plants, and when these industrial plants are busy they naturally force up the demand for asbestos textiles. If they are slack because of general business dullness or because of seasonal dullness, asbestos textiles are likewise slack. So far as seasonal dullness is concerned, the demand runs pretty evenly because textiles are used in practically all industries and when one is dull the other will perhaps be at the height of the season.

Brake Lining illustrates seasonal demand perhaps bet-

Diamond



2-Point

Insulation

**Highest Efficiency
Greatest Durability**

--Manufactured 'by--

**Norristown Magnesia
& Asbestos Company**

Norristown, Penna.

— A S B E S T O S —

ter than any other asbestos product. Brake Lining is used for factory equipment and for replacement work. The high spots in the production of automobiles are from March to July or August, while the replacement season is greatest in the summertime when everybody is touring and wearing out their brake lining. The biggest seasonal demand for brake lining therefore occurs just long enough before the spring and summer season to enable the manufacturer to get the brake lining thru his channels of distribution into the hand of the manufacturer of automobiles and the garagemen who perform the replacement function. In the case of factory equipment the distribution channel is short, generally direct from a manufacturer of brake lining to the manufacturer of automobiles; in the case of replacement, the channel is longer, often extending from manufacturer to branch office, sales representative, distributor or what-not, to automotive jobber and thence to automotive supply house, on down to the service station or garage.

Perhaps another good illustration of seasonal demand is in the air-cell covering industry. Here the asbestos fibre must be made into paper, and the paper corrugated and worked into air cell covering, in time to supply the height of the insulation season—August to December.

And in shingles the bulk of the shingle volume is made up along from January to April for the summer building season.

This means that the seasons for Asbestos Crudes and fibres vary with the use to which they are to be put. And of course in the last analysis the "seasons of greatest demand" depend almost entirely upon the climatic conditions—the weather. A late spring will inevitably slow up the building season, and a late summer will have the same effect on the automobile business. A late fall and winter will result directly in people putting off the covering of their pipes and boilers until they really begin to feel the cold, while it will lengthen the automobile season both buying and touring. Perhaps we do not realize how very dependent we are upon the weather, but it has been proven over and over again that the business conditions of the country are affected by the weather about as much as is the

— A S B E S T O S —



AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY



Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for
**Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake
Linings and Textiles Generally**

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

— A S B E S T O S —

barometer, or as the thermometer is affected by heat or cold.

There is still another factor that in some industries affects the even flow of material from mine to manufacturer, altho its influence is not felt as largely in the asbestos industry as in others. That factor is price. Of course when prices are high manufacturers are apt to buy from hand to mouth, hoping for a decline, and even if contracts are entered into they often protect the manufacturer from decline in price, sometimes the arrangement being on sliding scale or sometimes merely according to the "market price."

When prices are low, a correspondingly heavy buying does not occur. The increase in buying may be noticed but not as much as in some other industries. Superficially we would say that most asbestos people regard their market as likely to go lower when high prices are ruling, and likely to go still lower when low prices are in force. They, therefore, buy more or less conservatively all the time, and if price has any effect at all it makes the flow of raw materials more even rather than otherwise.

A Depository for Information.

Information of all sorts concerning asbestos activities drifts into our office from time to time. Often it is difficult to so place this information that it will be of advantage to our readers. That is one of the reasons we encourage readers to ask us for information.

Just at present, for instance, we happen to know of a blue asbestos mine in South Africa which might be of interest to somebody. It is producing about 30 to 40 tons of asbestos each month.

We also know of a chemist, at present employed in Europe, but desiring to obtain a position in the United States with some manufacturer of Asbestos Cement Products. This man has had six years experience in the asbestos cement industry, and is experienced also in asbestos millboard and glazed wallboards. He might be very useful to someone.

This is an example of the many items that reach us, a large part of which cannot be published, but could be given directly to those interested.

— A S B E S T O S —

Allbestos Corporation

Quality Brake Lining
Textile Specialties

Asbestos
Yarns, Roving
Cord and Cloth

Manufactured from the raw materials by

Allbestos Corporation

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

— A S B E S T O S —

San Francisco, California
August 2, 1927.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

A letter has been brought to our attention, addressed by The Philip Carey Company to its salesmen under date July 7th, 1927.

This letter contains a reference to the quality of 85% Magnesia covering produced by a certain Pacific Coast Manufacturer. While neither this manufacturer, nor its agent, are in any way connected with us, nevertheless we take exception to several unwarranted statements made by The Philip Carey Company.

After giving a purported analysis of the particular product in question, this letter proceeds:

"The carbonate of magnesia content is much below the required 85%, and the lime content is exceptionally high. This is probably due to the fact that *Pacific Coast manufacturers* use magnesite rock and probably make no effort to remove the impurities, whereas the Eastern Manufacturers use dolomite rock and a very careful process of removing impurities."

(The Philip Carey salesmen are then directed to "advise prospective users of what we have found out.")

As a "Pacific Coast Manufacturer," we resent the suggestion that all 85% Magnesia manufactured on the Pacific Coast is below standard. Our own magnesia covering is of the highest quality, and since this fact is well known to The Philip Carey Company, we are at a loss to understand how it can lend its name to loose generalities of the type indicated.

Yours very truly,

National Magnesia Manufacturing Co.

C. E. MILLER, *President.*

— A S B E S T O S —

*Let Us Send You Samples
of Our*

85% Magnesia

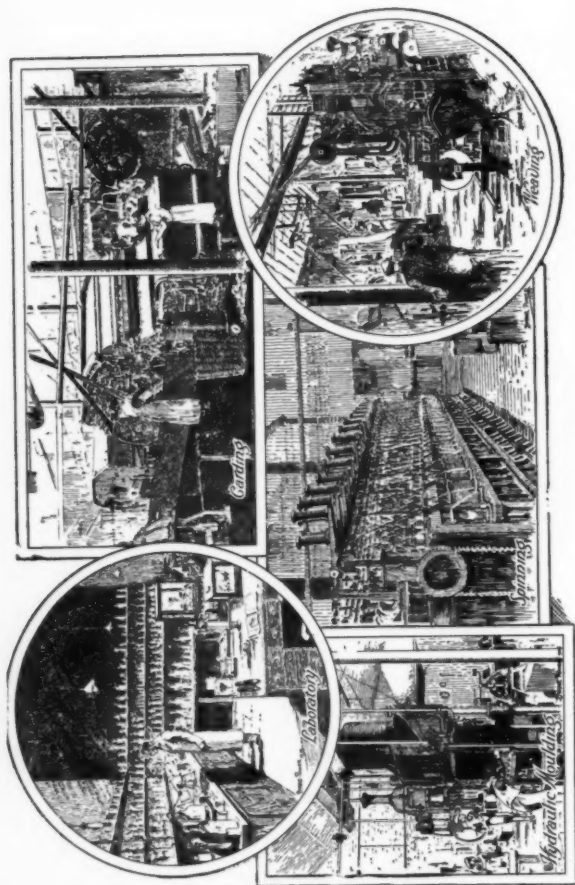
**Pipe and Boiler
Insulation?**



NATIONAL MAGNESIA MFG. CO.
544 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

New York Office — 25 West 43rd St.

— A S B E S T O S —



Operations in the making of "Chekko" Brake Lining

— A S B E S T O S —

“Chekko”

It is quite natural that a certain similarity should exist in the histories of the organization and operation of the various firms internationally comprising the asbestos industry, but in nearly every case some certain characteristic stands out which makes each firm distinctive from all the others,—perhaps the personality of its founder, its rapid growth to tremendous size, a peculiar quality of its goods, the manufacture of some particular product of its own invention, or some other outstanding feature.



Alfred Bracewell, Managing Director, who has been associated with Cresswell's Asbestos Company, Limited for many years.

In writing this brief history of Cresswell's Asbestos Company, Limited, we do not have to go far to discover the particular feature which makes the name “Cresswell's,” and equally its trade name “Chekko” notable among the many asbestos firms and asbestos trademarks, for Cresswell's Asbestos Company, Limited, are makers of 100% pure Asbestos Brake Lining—to the best of our knowledge the only firm in the world making Asbestos Brake Lining which is absolutely free from cotton.

Cresswell's Asbestos Company, Limited has been established for nearly half a century, altho it was incorporated as a limited company as late as March 1909. It has always specialized in high class Asbestos goods, such

A S B E S T O S

as packings, sheetings, millboard, yarns, etc., but only during the last dozen years or so, has given chief attention to brake and clutch linings.

The company, like most beginners, started in a very small way; at the present time it employs about 130 workers, of both sexes, in its mills, which are located at Bradford, England, and known as the Wellington Mills.

When the company was incorporated in 1909, Lionel Cresswell, J. P., was elected Governing Director, Alfred Bracewell, Managing Director and Geoffrey A. Bracewell, F. I. C., F. C. S., F. R. M. S., Consulting Engineer and Chemist. These officers constitute the executive staff at the present time.

The whole process from crushing and cleaning of the fibre, thru carding, spinning, doubling, warping, weaving, impregnating, cutting and finally hydraulically moulding, is performed in Cresswell's own plant, and they are therefore able to superintend every step in the manufacture of the brake and clutch linings.

"Chekko" is becoming known all over the world, sole purchasing agencies having been established in France, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, South and British East Africa, India, Australasia, New Zealand and many other countries.

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ASBESTOS



This page devoted each month to the discussion of brake lining activities by O. B. Towne, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

The best support that has yet been given the brake testing campaign work done by this Association is a pamphlet recently published by the Policyholders' Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company entitled, "Promoting Community Safety." While this does not treat the brake testing campaign specifically, it handles the whole question of safety in public traffic in a fine manner. Of course, the pamphlet has a very large distribution and will be of great value in the cause of highway safety.

The trade magazines as well as the newspapers, are paying more attention to the brake testing campaigns than usual. The American City Bureau, for the month of May, carried a half page write-up of the brake testing movement, giving the Asbestos Brake Lining Association credit for the work being done. The Automotive Journal and Garage Dealer, published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, carried a two-page illustrated article on brake testing also from this office. Other publications, especially the newspapers, are paying a great deal of attention to this movement. Incidentally, in the State of New York, the Governor has issued a proclamation setting aside the three weeks period beginning July 18th as the time for brake testing work thruout the State of New York. That campaign will be completed about the time this magazine goes to press, altho a number of cities are going to run their campaigns over until later.

The brake testing campaigns are going on in large numbers thruout the country and supplies for these campaigns are being furnished by this office. The work is progressing satisfactorily everywhere.

The first open move for inside brake testing has been made by the Cowdrey Machine Company, co-operating with the American Automobile Association. The Cowdrey Machine Company at Fitchburg, Mass., has a very fine brake testing equipment which is installed in garages and tests the brakes for adjustment in a most scientific manner. The American Automobile Association has now started out with a field force to get this established in as many garages as possible thruout the country, so as to make free brake testing and free brake adjustment one of the privileges of membership in their Association.

This is the beginning of bigger things in brake testing and will be on a far more scientific basis than the open road testing, altho nothing yet has been devised to take the place of the open

— A S B E S T O S —

road test as far as facilities, economy, general popularity, etc., are concerned. It is anticipated that the open road test will be continued steadily in spite of the inside tests, utilizing the inside testing equipment for the final adjustment. The inside test will appeal to the better class of car owners first and will get their patronage. The outside test will be continued indefinitely as a popular measure.

Much emphasis is being placed on the schools for automobile drivers and owners. The National Safety Council is emphasizing them, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is advocating them and the civil and police authorities of several states are making use of this school idea to put across the safety principles in traffic.

Material is already coming into the office for the 1928 Data Book.

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association, as usual, does not hold any meetings during the months of July and August, so that the next meeting will be held in September.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of Automobiles for June totalled 333,760 for the United States and Canada, the United States producing 314,552 and Canada 19,208. Of the total figure, 290,844 were passenger cars and 42,916 trucks.

During June of last year the production totalled 402,123, consisting of 380,372 passenger cars and 21,751 trucks.

It is interesting also to compare the first six months of 1927 with the first six months of last year. This year's production up to and including June amounted to 2,154,021, while during June 1926 the production was 2,430,754.

It is believed by those closest to the automobile industry that the fall will show a sufficient production to offset the low figures for the first half of the year.

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and Prices

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STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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— A S B E S T O S —

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- (3) High insulating properties
- (4) Lightness of weight

This Asbestos, in its various grades, has been
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- (c) **BLOCKS** for Boiler Insulation
- (d) **SECTIONAL COVERING**
- (e) **ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY BOXES**

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— A S B E S T O S —

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

Locally we see a great deal of unemployment, much less building activity than has been the case for several years, and a slight slowing up of automobile buying, the latter being possibly just a falling off during the vacation months of July and August.

We do not know whether these conditions obtain generally thruout the country or not. Certainly building statistics published by the F. W. Dodge Company for June showed tremendous increase rather than decrease for the thirty seven eastern states but the July figures are much lower than June.

Coolidge's announcement came as a surprise to everyone, but, for reasons outlined on another page in this issue, will probably cause little trepidation among business interests.

Asbestos.

E. J. Wilson, in commenting on the market conditions in the raw material market, says:



TRADE MARK

ASBESTOS-CEMENT
SHINGLES
CORRUGATED
SHEETS
AND LUMBER,

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Belgium

QUOTATIONS, LITER-
ATURE and SAM-
PLES SUBMITTED TO
ANYONE INTER-
ESTED.

— A S B E S T O S —

"Production of asbestos in Canada seems to be normal, so far as spinning grades are concerned. There is an increased output of shingle stock. From Russia and from Rhodesia larger quantities of shingle fibres are coming forward and a larger output can be expected next year from these two sources of supply. The Canadian output of shingle will certainly be increased for the remainder of this year and for next year. The United States is now being supplied with spinning material from Canada, Rhodesia, Russia and South Africa and from some of these countries imports are gradually increasing.

In the manufactured lines things are fairly satisfactory, most of the plants having good demand for their material.

Insulation, particularly the high pressure types, show more demand than is to be expected at this season of the year, when most people are trying to keep cool and have little interest in saving heat. Prices are fairly stable.

Asbestos Textiles are keeping up fairly well. The touring season for the automobile helps some, and automobile production is going ahead steadily.

This is the shingle season and with the sudden spurt in building mentioned, manufacturers of asbestos cement products should find little difficulty in disposing of their output.

Altogether things seem to be running along smoothly, with very little change from last month.

We are in the market for

RHODESIAN AND CANADIAN ASBESTOS

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Hartford, Conn. (Main Office)

200 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ASBESTOS WORKER

BY THOMAS D. STONE, *President of the Stone Industrial Equipment Company, of Springfield, Mass.*

(This suggestion of Mr. Stone's was embodied in a recent letter written by Mr. Stone to the "Asbestos Worker," a journal published by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers).

Almost everyone who has anything to do with Asbestos Workers, agrees that the apprentice system should be improved in some manner or other, in order to insure a supply of earnest and willing young workers who would plan to make the application of insulation their life's work. Anything short of that only means that the worker gradually becomes less valuable to the employer. Generally only about one out of five helpers have the ambition to stick out the apprenticeship and eventually become Journeymen.

In view of the high wage received by Asbestos workers, every effort should be made to increase the ability, not only of the apprentices but for the old chaps who have been in the game for 20 years or more, and I can think of nothing more valuable both to them and to the employers than a course in blue print reading.

It is astonishing in view of the large membership of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers that so few can read even the simplest plan, sketch or blue print. During the past few months I have tried to show my own employees how to do this, have furnished written instructions, together with prints of the job, and have given the mechanic personal instruction in the office, before sending him out. The result so far is gratifying and if it continues to work out will undoubtedly result in increased efficiency both for the workmen and the shop.

My personal opinion is that no Local should grant a Mechanic's Card to any asbestos worker who is unable to read the average blue print and thoroly follow thru the engineer's specifications. As a matter of fact, all the other building trades make this requirement and there should therefore be no exception for the Asbestos Worker.

Long and costly trips often have to be made by an executive to a job which is quite simple if the prints and specifications are intelligently followed. To a large extent, technical terms are unintelligible to the average member of the Union. Why should this be so? If necessary a chart could be set up in each local where Asbestos Workers meet and anything not understood could

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CORPORATION**



Office and Mines

**EAST BRIGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC
CANADA**

A S B E S T O S

be explained to them. Any of the shops in any district would be glad to send an engineer to any Union meeting, to explain the technical terms and anything else not clear to the Worker.

Does the average asbestos worker know what a steam or oil trap is, a feed water heater, a rotary rag boiler, a kier or a condensation drip tank, or digester? Does he know what it means when the specifications call for "all drips from bottom of steam risers to be covered to Wet Return," or for that matter what a wet return is? It is my experience that he does not, and if not he should be taught, but not at the expense of the Shop at the hour rate, probably plus further expense if a sales engineer has to go to the job to teach him.

Before talking of increasing wages, the Union should talk of increasing efficiency and knowledge.

BUILDING STATISTICS

After showing steady decreases for the past several months, building construction suddenly took an upward turn and contracts awarded during June amounted, in valuation to \$632,478,000, a figure which broke all previous records. This covered 17,349 projects, with 78,729,700 square feet of floor space.

The May figure was \$553,348,500, almost a million less, while the June 1926 figure was \$547,792,400.

Advance reports for July show a decrease of 16% from June, the total figure in value being \$534,399,900.



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	June 1926		June 1927	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	68	\$ 10,698	322	\$ 45,044
Africa (Port. E.) .....	...	...	184	47,134
Africa (Other Port.) ....	...	...	27	6,150
Canada	17,847	603,817	15,916	548,656
Germany .....	...	...	126	22,630
Italy .....	...	...	5	964
United Kingdom	89	18,249	25	5,078
	18,004	\$632,764	16,605	\$676,656

A S B E S T O S

Of the material imported during June 1927, all that coming from the Africas, Italy and the United Kingdom was Crude; of the material coming from Canada, 451 tons, valued at \$117,902 was Crude, 6,402 tons, valued at \$281,859 was Mill Fibre, and 9,063 tons, valued at \$148,895 lower grades; the material coming from Germany consisted of 95 tons of Crude, valued at \$21,718 and 31 tons of Mill Fibre valued at \$912.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1926		June 1927	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2240 lbs.)		(2240 lbs.)	
<i>Yarn—</i>				
United Kingdom ...	...	...	27,428	\$ 7,796
<i>Fabrics, Woven—</i>				
Germany	4,599	\$ 1,364	...	...
United Kingdom ...	11,668	4,931	24,420	8,109
<i>Packing, Fabric—</i>				
Switzerland	63	17	...	...
United Kingdom ...	725	666	739	427
<i>Packing, not Fabric—</i>				
Canada .....	...	...	120	83
Germany .....	...	...	454	96
United Kingdom ...	1,026	257	8,136	2,238
<i>Paper and Millboard—None.</i>				
<i>Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—</i>				
Canada	4,570	136	70,023	3,441
Belgium	7,045,694	99,145	7,177,198	102,266
France .....	...	...	622,970	10,526
Germany	97,133	1,726	...	...
Italy	196,799	3,306	...	...
Netherlands	765,582	12,551	727,079	11,713
	8,109,778	116,864	8,597,270	127,946
<i>Asbestos Cement—</i>				
Canada	4,000	46	...	...
<i>Other Manufactures—</i>				
Austria	432	760	480	1,051
Belgium	1,500	114	414	26
Canada .....	...	...	3,190	178
France	820	13	212	52
Germany	62,370	1,024	583	376
Italy .....	...	...	50	8
Netherlands	1,175,909	19,095	...	...
United Kingdom ...	8,983	5,449	11,662	5,020
	1,250,014	26,455	16,591	6,711
Grand Total ...	9,381,873	\$150,600	8,675,158	\$153,406

August 1927

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A S B E S T O S

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of May 1926 amounted to 6 tons, valued at \$1,128. There were no exports of unmanufactured asbestos in May 1927.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	May 1926		May 1927	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd..	101,799	\$11,615	341,897	\$15,936
Pipe Covg. & Cement	441,739	34,334	451,316	28,876
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	134,874	70,111	150,356	79,725
Brake & Clutch Lin'g.	145,675	93,519	59,268	34,533
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	1,108,514	41,409	501,081	33,413
Roofing (Asbestos)..	3,958 sqs.	36,690	3,265 sqs.	38,501
Other Manufactures..	461,907	48,226	138,680	27,663

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	April 1926		April 1927	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2000 lbs.)		(2000 lbs.)	
United Kingdom	221	\$ 22,283	600	\$ 42,000
United States	6,212	395,843	6,166	354,708
Australia .....	...	...	67	4,690
Belgium	603	42,130	520	35,300
France	590	40,050	285	24,500
Germany	577	60,786	804	76,430
Italy	380	29,850	...	...
Japan	50	2,500	155	7,500
Netherlands	270	21,750	170	20,075
Total	8,903	615,192	8,767	565,203
<i>Sand and Waste—</i>				
United Kingdom	30	450	390	9,610
United States	8,811	128,558	8,654	129,685
Belgium .....	...	...	60	900
France	6	90	...	...
Germany	60	1,050	150	2,850
Italy	30	600	...	...
Netherlands .....	...	...	50	1,250
Total	8,937	130,748	9,304	144,295
Grand Total	17,840	\$745,940	18,071	\$709,498

	May 1926		May 1927	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2000 lbs.)		(2000 lbs.)	
United Kingdom	275	\$ 20,625	543	\$ 39,015
United States	7,028	354,020	6,496	328,630
Australia	300	22,000	100	7,000
Belgium	400	22,500	1,396	88,430
Denmark .....	...	...	33	2,145

— A S B E S T O S —

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION

LIMITED

FOR purposes of organization the above Company has recently been formed with a capital of £100,000. The Managing Director of the Cyprus Asbestos Company is Chairman, the Manager of the Cyprus Asbestos Company in Cyprus is a Director, and the Sales Manager of the Cyprus Asbestos Company is a Director and the Sales Manager, of the new Corporation.

It will be seen from the above that there is a very close connection with the Cyprus Asbestos Company, and in doing business with the new Corporation, the many customers of the Cyprus Asbestos Company will in effect be continuing the relations which have existed so long between them and that Company.

From the 1st July, the Cyprus Trading Corporation will handle the sales of Cyprus Fibre and deal with all correspondence, invoices, etc., and will naturally execute all existing contracts on behalf of the Cyprus Asbestos Company, Ltd.

LONDON OFFICE:

49, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

A S B E S T O S

Germany	313	19,950	1,741	79,685
Italy .....	...	...	262	16,160
Japan	45	4,564	235	11,200
Mexico .....	...	...	50	3,500
Netherlands .....	...	...	...	...
Total	8,361	443,659	10,856	575,765
<i>Sand and Waste—</i>				
United Kingdom .....	...	...	215	4,750
United States	9,076	128,682	9,446	146,191
Germany .....	...	...	350	6,530
Netherlands .....	...	...	388	7,117
Other Countries	30	600	...	...
Total	9,106	129,282	10,399	164,588
Grand Total	17,467	\$572,941	21,255	\$740,353

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	June 1926		June 1927	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2240 lbs.)		(2240 lbs.)	
From Rhodesia	1,726	£47,656	1,864	£55,112
From Canada	1,053	22,514	1,120	18,065
From Other Countries	304	6,268	597	17,078
	3,083	£76,438	3,581	£90,255
	322	12,059	178	6,709

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

To Netherlands	33	4,282	112	5,790
To France	26	7,051	35	7,606
To U. S. A.	9	2,154	156	4,850
To British India	567	12,707	704	14,655
To Australia	32	5,603	45	4,909
To Other Countries	1,190	49,178	1,752	77,877
	1,857	£80,975	2,804	£115,687

ARTICLES ON ASBESTOS CEMENT

"The Characteristics and Testing Methods of the Raw Materials and Products in the Manufacture of Asbestos Cement Ware," is the title of an article which appeared in the June 16th issue of "Zement." Its authors are C. Kellanner and S. Seidl.

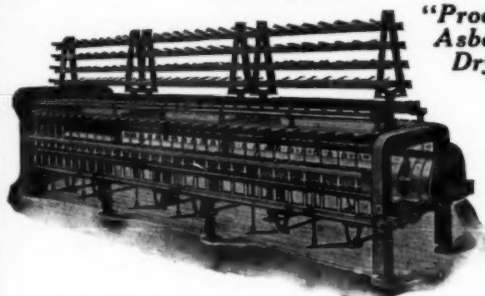
"Asbestos Cement Production in Czecho-Slovakia" appeared in the June 9th issue of "Zement" and was written by O. Kellanner.

Neither of these articles are written in English.

ASBESTOS

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A S B E S T O S



Rhodesia. (Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

	April 1927	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
<i>Bulawayo District.</i>		
Croft (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	15	£ 294
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	747	16,974
Panganie (J. S. Hancock)	23	258
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,111	22,228
<i>Lomagundi District.</i>		
Ethel (Union & Rho. Tr. Ltd.)	40	800
<i>Victoria District.</i>		
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	956	19,125
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	278	5,569
	3,170	£65,248
Deduction overdeclared on adj. to 3/31/27		
Gath's	£5,811	
King	870	6,681
	3,170	£58,567
<i>Production during April 1926</i>	3,258	£93,812

Union of South Africa. (Dept. of Mines & Industries).

	April 1927	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal (Amosite)	324	£ 3,220
Transvaal (Chrysotile)	440	15,416
Transvaal (Blue)	10	393
Cape (Blue)	491	12,192
	2,265	£31,221
<i>Production during April 1926</i>	1,580	£24,392

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Silocel, Nonpareil, Cork Products—WANTED
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— A S B E S T O S —

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Properties*

High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

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BRAIDED TUBINGS

WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS

WOVEN BRAKE LININGS

GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS

GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED

PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE

WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY

NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

— A S B E S T O S —

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

ASBESTOS SHINGLES, CORRUGATED SHEETS & LUMBER



TRADE MARK

MOLLITH ASBESTOS WORKS

BELGIUM

BENTON & MOLLITH, S.A. - MOLL.

Telegrams "Mollith Moll"

Bentley's Code Used

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month includes H. S. Mikesell, President, Superbestos Company, Chicago, August 16th; Harold W. Davis, Manager Insulation Department, American Insulation Company, Philadelphia, August 25th; J. Gillmur Tyson, President, American Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pa., August 25th; Harrison S. Sweet, Manager Oneida Plant, Mohawk Asbestos Slate Company, Oneida, N. Y., August 28th; C. M. Clarke, President, Sall Mountain Company, Chicago, Ill., September 3rd; E. Schaaf-Regelman, Owner Regal Asbestos Mines, September 11th, and B. Marcuse, Dealer in Asbestos Floats, Short Fibres, Cement Stocks, Sand and Gravel, New York City, September 11th. To all these gentlemen we extend hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Robert J. Stokes, President of the Thermold Rubber Company, during the week of July 11th, sailed for South America on a vacation trip which will last until about the middle of September. Mr. Stokes expects to visit Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Bahia.

Insulation Products Company, 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago Ill., has recently added Mr. Fred Elizer to their organization in the capacity of Sales Manager. Mr. Elizer is well known in the Asbestos trade. The Insulating Products Company was organized April 3rd, 1923, for the manufacture and sale of insulation products.

Arnold Allbestos Company, 5538 North Clark Street, Chicago, was organized on March 16th, 1927, and incorporated in June 1927, by W. A. Moberg, President of the Company. Richard L. Prill is Vice President and R. A. Olson, Secretary. Mr. Moberg was formerly connected with the Sall Mountain Company.

ASBESTOS

"The Characteristics and Properties of the Main Types of Asbestos Fibres," is the title of an article appearing in the June 25th issue of the India Rubber Journal. A copy of this article will be lent to anyone interested.

L. Scheerders-Van Kerchove, St. Nicholas-Waes, Belgium, whose advertisement appears in this number, has recently issued an attractive catalog containing illustrations and instructions for the application of their Asbestos Cement material—shingles, corrugated and plain sheets. Aerial and other views of the S. V. K. Works shown in the booklet give an idea of the extent of the S. V. K. manufacturing plant. Several copies of the booklet are on file at the office of "ASBESTOS" and may be had for the asking.

"The Silver Edge" published by the Raybestos Company every few months is always welcomed in the office of "ASBESTOS." A recent issue, Volume 7, No. 2, contains a lot of information which must be very helpful to Raybestos Service Stations, and is, as usual, attractively illustrated.

R. Rex White of Philadelphia, formerly connected with Asbestos Mines Limited, Asbestos Corporation of Canada and Johnson's Asbestos Company, has now entirely recovered from his serious illness and we are glad to inform his friends that he is ready to again get into the Asbestos game.

Asbestos Brake Lining Association. An attractive four page leaflet is being distributed by the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, giving much useful information as to the conducting of brake testing campaigns. The proper street layout for the campaign, and a chart showing stopping distances at different speeds, is included.

The British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., has acquired the whole of the shares of the Siluminite Insulator Co., Ltd., Southall. The works of the Siluminite Company are being transferred to Erith, where new works have recently been erected adjoining those of the British Fibrocement Works, Ltd.—India Rubber Journal.

B. Marcuse. 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, on September 1st, will become associated with the Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, P. Q., Canada, as Consultant.

Mr. Marcuse is well known to our readers thruout the Asbestos Industry, particularly in the raw Asbestos business to which he has devoted the last twenty years. He is also the Editor and Publisher of "Asbestology," a monthly house organ distributed gratis to the Asbestos Trade.

The Canadian Asbestos Company which handles Asbestos Goods and Mill Supplies, and which is the exclusive agent for some very large firms amongst which might be mentioned the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., is a pioneer in the Industry in Canada and the oldest and largest institution of its kind, established thirty years ago.

On and after September 1st, Mr. Marcuse requests that all

— A S B E S T O S —

communications be addressed to him care of the Canadian Asbestos Company, 36-48 Youville Square, Montreal, Canada, where his business, heretofore carried on at 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, will be conducted in accordance with the announcement sent to the readers of "Asbestology."

Vermiculite & Asbestos Company of Libby, Mont., was incorporated about a year ago, for the manufacture and sale of Vermiculite and Asbestos Materials. A vein of high grade amphibole asbestos averaging sixteen feet wide has been opened up for nearly a mile; a main working tunnel has been driven into the mountain under the old workings and mining will be done by the caving system.

A large tramway has been installed down the mountain to a large ore bin; from here the crude asbestos is delivered to the Neil Lumber Company's railroad and transported to Libby, a distance of 6 miles, where a small milling plant will soon be erected.

The bulk of the material is contracted for in Southern California, Germany and Belgium.

"Rock Products" recently published an article concerning the vermiculite deposits and its commercial uses.

Frank J. Buck, E. M., Production Manager, whose office is located at Libby, Mont., was formerly connected with asbestos mines in Rhodesia, Africa.

Mr. Buck tells us that shipments will soon reach one hundred tons daily.

The officers of the Company are Harry Bolyard, President; M. E. Schouweiler, Vice Pres., M. D. Rowland, Secretary, and L. J. Olson, Treasurer.

Rogers Asbestos Company, Inc. It is reported that the Rogers Asbestos Company of Houston, with branch office at Dallas, Texas, has opened a branch office and warehouse at 303 S. Jennings Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas. A force of 25 men, including salesmen and asbestos workers will be employed at this branch.

Beton & Mollith, Ltd., of Moll, Belgium, manufacturers of Asbestos Cement Products, have recently published a private cable code, for the convenience of their customers in making inquiries or ordering.

National Asbestos Company, is the name of a firm recently organized in Minneapolis, N. C., with a capital of \$150,000 by E. C. Guy and associates. Mr. Guy is of the firm of E. C. Guy & Company at Newland, N. C.

A property has been acquired at Minneapolis, and a plant to cost upward of \$60,000 including the machinery, is soon to be erected. This information is taken from current news and no data is as yet available as to the materials to be manufactured by the new company.

Cyprus Asbestos Company, Limited, has recently issued their Annual Report for 1926, as presented at the Fifth Annual

ASBESTOS

Meeting held at Amiandos-on-Troodos, Cyprus, Saturday, July 30th, 1927.

The Directors of the Company are particularly pleased to report that as a result of the year's operations the debit balance in the Profit & Loss Account has been reduced from £27,697 0s. 2d to £2,017 10s 6d.

The Company mined 643,438 tons of rock during the year, milled 154,595 tons of screened ore, from which 6,197 tons of asbestos fibre was produced. The recovery yield was therefore about 1% of the rock mined and 4% of the screened ore milled. In view of the fact that the quarries are not yet fully developed, the results are considered to be quite satisfactory.

Fiber Manufacturing Company, Newton, N. C. J. V. Lore, of Lincolnton, N. C., on August 1st accepted the management of the Fiber Manufacturing Company's plant, and B. L. Ledwell has been employed as Superintendent.

Mr. Lore has had quite a lot of experience in the manufacturing game, and Mr. Ledwell is widely known thruout the state in the mill line.

At the present time the Fiber Manufacturing Company make asbestos yarns, roofing and metal paints, and also wholesale and retail brake lining, and ford sets.

Articles.

PATENTS

Process of Making Magnesia and Calcium Pentasulphide. No. 1,628,311. Granted on May 10th to Viggo Drewson, Larchmont, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, New York. Filed Dec. 11, 1923. Serial No. 680,043. Renewed Oct. 8, 1926.

Described as the process of treating dolomitic lime which comprises effecting the chemical reaction of sulphur with slaked dolomitic lime to form calcium pentasulphide and magnesium hydroxide and separating magnesium hydroxide.

Flexible Metallic Packing. No. 1,627,620. Granted on May 10th, to Hampton Pratt Rhodes, Houston, Texas. Filed July 18, 1925. Serial No. 44,448.

Described as a flexible metallic packing comprising a central core of Asbestos, a heavy layer of metallic foil compressed in interlocked position around said core, a plurality of smaller threads of asbestos extending longitudinally of the metal foil, a layer of asbestos on one side of the compressed metal foil and a covering of flexible material surrounding said packing, said core of asbestos threads being saturated with lubricant.

Insulation Construction for Containers. No. 1,629,255. Granted on May 17th to John S. Carroll, Yonkers, N. Y., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Filed Dec. 28, 1923. Serial No. 683,239.

Described as in a container comprising a body and head, having overlapped edge portions secured together to form a plate joint, a layer of insulation material over said head, consisting of pre-formed pieces shaped to fit the head, etc.

ASBESTOS



Asbestos Prepared Roofing

- 3 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing
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- Asbescoat No. 67 Base Felt
- Asbestos No. 30 Base Felt
- Asbestos No. 35 Base Felt
- 2 Ply White Seal Asbestos Base Felt
- 2 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Base Felt

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

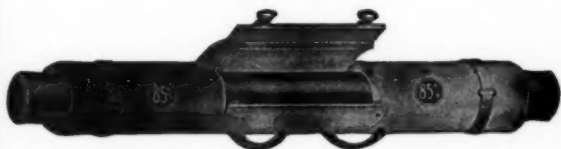
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